manufactures. It may be called protection, or by any offer name, but relief from the nardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public wel are or a national exigency, must inways nature the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversion of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who dealer a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition seen resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, custriained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

CONSUMERS TAXED SEYOND REASON.

CONSUMERS TAXED BEYOND REASON.

CONSUMERS TAXED BEYOND REASON.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming price we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a science which permit a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a resonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocary to call our manufactures inflort industries eith needing the hilbest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal epislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the piecent tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argament which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring peope. Our labor is knonorable in the eyes of every American efficient; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and prouvers, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocries, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

FACTS FOR WAGE-WORKERS.

PACTS FOR WAGE-WORKERS.

By the last cenaus it is made to appear that of the 17, 292, 090 of our population engaged in all indes of industries. 7, 510, 498 are employed in agriculture, 4, 574, 298 in professional and personal service (2, 934, 516 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1, 310, 256 are employed in trade and transportation and 8, 387, 112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For the present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it incluses 376, 143 carpenters and joiners, 295, 401 millihers, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 175, 746 blackamths, 128, 764 taiors and tailoreases, 105, 478 massons, 76, 241, butchers, 41, 300 bakers, 175, 185 blackamths, 128, 764 taiors and tailoreases, 105, 478 massons, 76, 241, butchers, 41, 300 bakers, 175, 185 plasterers, and 4, 891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1, 214, 028, leaving 2, 223, 039 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and manufacturing industries as are claimed to be denefited by a high tariff.

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To these the appeal is made to save their employment and awantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as the myould as all times be scrupulously kept in view, and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to aupply from their carnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of t

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of als wasces; and the profile still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, ascould furnish no excuse for the ascrince of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fall to understand that while a high lariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in glimost countiess forms, he needs tor the use of sinkself and his family. He receives at the desk of six employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his nome is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard-carned compensation of many days of toil. HIGH TARIPP MAKES NECESSITIES COSTLY.

The farmer and the agriculturits who menufacture, such and the properties of the interest of the first and the agriculturits who menufacture stabling, but was pay the increased price in interest and owns, except the increase of nut flocks and from the ord; in surflet to and and upon il to such a such and upon il to such and

scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, as increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he preduced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in woolraisins is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is limsery; and, above all, when it must be conceited and the increase of the cost of living caused by such artiff becomes a burden upon taose with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax waich, with releniess gream, it issiened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested way the removal or reduction of this daily should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMPETITION STRANGERD BY COMBINATIONS. In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from
a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has
the affect of keeping the price of their products
below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But
it is notorious that this competition is too often
strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this
time, and frequently called trusts, which have for
their object the regulation of the supply and
price of commodities made and sold by members
of the combination. The people can hardly hope
for any consideration is the operation of these seifial schemes.

has echemes.

It, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff have, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive it is smirely evident that one thing h s been discovered which should be carefully continued in an effort for reduce taxation. ch should beduce taxat

MESSAGE. CHRISTMAS

Elegant **OVERCOATS**

HALF-PRICE

From now until the HOLI-DAYS we shall MAKE OUR PATRONS HAPPY by offering them ELEGANT PRESENTS; some FOR NOTHING, others at HALF-PRICE. Those at half-price are SUPERB \$30 SILK-LINED OVERCOATS, the richest ever produced in this country, now FIFTEEN DOLLARS! Extra fine quality BEAVER, KERSEY AND CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, never before sold for less than \$20; FOR HOLIDAY TRADE, reduced to TWELVE DOLLARS! and our Boys' \$9 Cape Overcoats, A SPECIAL RATE TO PARENTS, at FOUR Smoking Jackets FIVE DOL-LARS, and the same, RICH-LY EMBROIDERED, SIX DOLLARS! Our Christmas LUSTRATED BOOKS TO ALL PURCHASERS.

Broadway, cor. Grand st., 8th ave., cor. 40th st.

reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

A GREAT TASK FOR CONGRESS.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Cong ess great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patricioi disregard of such local and selfah claims as are unressonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of invuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the dutes imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of tress necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the triff on such material, but the manufactures product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now sid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacture. For the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not appare in how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give it ma better others are the stored in the sum of other countries, who cheapen their wares by rece material. Thus our position—awing them from the depression, interrup ion in besiness, and loss canced by a guited domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its result in quiet and contentment.

The question th

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY. or feduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the street of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes street of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes street of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes to describe the street of any commodity and that such prices are remainerantly; and over prices produced by compensation prove the same thing. Thus where either of

DEPARTMENTS.

SEAL SACQUES, JACKETS, PALETOTS, NEWMARKETS, DOLMANS AND FUR LINED CIRCULARS.

All the most reliable class of garments, with CAPES, BOAS, STOLES, MUFFS, GLOVES AND RUGS Large assortments to select from

> for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

32 TO 36 WEST 23D STREET

23 TO 35 WEST 22D STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY. ANNOUNCEMENT "PRO BONO PUBLICO."

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1887, FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE RELIABLE BROADWAY CLOTHIERS.

WILL SELL

DOLLARS; \$10 all-silk 1,000 MEN'S OVERCOATS, WORTH \$7.50 - - - FOR ONE DOLLAR 1,000 MEN'S COATS, WORTH \$6.00 - - - FOR ONE DOLLAR 1,000 MEN'S PANTS, WORTH \$4.50 - - - FOR ONE DOLLAR 1,000 MEN'S VESTS, WORTH \$2.50 - - - FOR ONE DOLLAR Presents FOR NOTHING 1,000 BOYS' SUITS [4 to 12 yrs.], WORTH \$6.00 - FOR ONE DOLLAR are CHARMINGLY IL- 1,000 BOYS' OVERCOATS [4 to 12], WORTH \$5.00 - FOR ONE DOLLAR

The time has elapsed for the "Twenty-five-Cent Overcoat" concern on the "Bowery" to make good their PROMISE TO THE POOR, and they HAVE NOT yet done so; although WE have at all times been willing to donate the \$250.00 IN CASH we offered to pay for the benefit of the "poor boys." Now, we don't want the "poor boys" to be disappointed, and we, to-day, make the GREAT BIG OFFER you see above. It takes in the "poor boys" and their fathers and their big and little brothers. It don't make any restrictions as to time. We will sell these goods ALL DAY LONG and until 9 o'clock at night. Our store doors will be wide open all the time. NO IRON BARS, NO POLICE. WE HAVE GOT THE GOODS—ONE THOUSAND OF EACH GARMENT—and everybody who calls will be fitted out with whatever he may

Come and see us. We will not disappoint you.

RELIABLE BROADWAY CLOTHIERS,

627 and 629 Broadway, near Bleecker st. OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and who of I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been caracestly presented in Frevious messaces, and as to them. I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of the lim ortant department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed casential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. e, 1887.

Police Bric-a-Brac to be Sold. Property-Clerk Harriott will have his big sale of unclaimed property to-morrow morning at Police Headquarters. The catalogue embraces diamonds, revolvers, knives, clocks, watches

rings, cigars, umbreilss, canes, clothing in all stakes of decay, bosts and push cares. The proceeds go to the Police Pension Fund. Permits Needed on Steamer Piers. A general rule went into effect to-day making permits from the offices of the various lines necessary for admission to the steamship piers.

The rule, it is understood, is a precaution against the carrying of explosives or infernal machines on board vessels. Bishop John Power Dead. ISPECIAL CABLE TO THE WORLD.

Catholic Bishop of Waterford, died to-day.

LEGAL LIGHTS IN ABUNDANCE.

Opening of the Six Million Dellar Suit Against John Crosby Brown and Others. Argument was begun before Judge Wallace in the United States District Court, this morning in the case of the Banque Franco-Egyptienne, of Paris, against John Crosby Brown and others to recover \$6,000,000 in-

Brown and others to recover \$6,000,000 invested in securities of the New York, Bostom and Montreal Railroad Company, which was ingulfed in the panic of 1873.

Eithu Root opened the case for the plaintiff and announced his intention of occupying several hours in review of the testimony contained in 9,000 printed pages. Joseph H. Choate will make the closing argument.

For the defendants Albert Stickney opens and ex-United States Attorney - General Wayne McVeigh closes, ex-Judge George F. Comstock, of the Court of Appeals, James C. Carter, and Messrs. Larocque and Macfarland also making arguments.

Besides these there is a small army of counsel employed. Ex-United States Attorney-General Benjamin H. Bristow, who is employed in the case of Bischoffsheim and others against the same defendants, which is to follow on the calendar, is present, listening to the argument.

ing to the argument.

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—Speculation was rather weak in the option lines at the opening this morning, and the first sales were made at a fractional decline from last night's closing prices, at 90% for January and 90% for May delivery. After the opening, now-ever, the market was firm on a good demand from Wall street houses and exporters, and prices advanced % a cent, but fell back towards noon. The short search in January cora was over this morning, and the market was two cents lower, at 64. May corn, however, was up one cent a busher on a Chica o movement.

COTTON.—Futures opened to-day active but weak, at a decine of 2 to 3 points below the closing prices of yesterday. Dec. sold at 10. 38; Jan., 10. 46; Feb., 10.52; March, 10.59; April, 10.65; May, 10. 75; June, 10. 81, and July, 10. 86. Foreign advices were not favor ble, and during the forenoon the market became still heavier, declining 2 to 3 points further before noon.

COFFER.—There was another heavy decline in futures at Havre to-day, averaging 1% francs in the earlier deliveries. The effect on the local exchanges was disastrous, and during the morning the market was very weak and irregular and the quotations 30 points off. Later in the day the market became quiet and more regular, but offered very little encouragement to holders.

PETBOLEUM.—The market for Pipe Line certificates was firm and fairly active this morning. The opening urice was 70%, and during the forenoon quotations did not fail below this figure. Towards noon the market advanced fractionally and certificates sold up to 17, but feli back afterwards 16 cent for lack of support. cates sold up to 17, bu cent for lack of support.

Kayten, Mayer & Co. Churged With Frand Several attachments have been obtained against the property, in this State, of Kayton, Mayer & Co., cloak manufacturers at 404 Broadway. Fred Victor & Acheles sue for \$10,951.80, Marcus L. Steigleiz & Sons for \$4,934.90, Soi Priedman & Co. for \$1,329,25, Hogo Meyer for \$3,055,50 and Abegg Daeniker & Co. for \$5,005,40. All of the complaints charge the defendants with having transferred their property to defraud creditors. In January last they put out a statement that the firm was worth \$100,000 above all liabilities. DUBLIN, Dec. 6.-Rev. John Power, the

\$45.00.

LOT 2.

LOT. I

10,000 fine imported

Chinchillas, blue and

brown, velvet pockets,

lap seams, silk-velvet

collars, satin linings. A

truly elegant Overcoat,

and sold by tailors from

\$35 to \$50.

LONDON

LOT 3.

10,000 imported Cas-20,000 Castor Beaver simere Overcoats in 20 Overcoats, three colors, different patterns, ex-quisitely trimmed, lined throughout with slik fine serge; cannot be duplicated by any tailor for less than

AND

CLOTHING

will commence THIS DAY our GREAT WINTER SALE

OVERCOATS.

OVER 100,000

which we shall sell for less than the cost of making

and trimming.

\$45.00.

dreds sold in New York at

LIVERPOOL

850.00.

LOT 4.

English Whitney Over

coats. The finest gar-

ment ever made for

cold weather. Hun-

1,000 Black and Blue

LOT B. 10,000 Heavy Ul-

ters, made from Chin. chillas, Whitneys and Beavers, cloth-lined, and dirt cheap at

\$35.00.

LOT 6, 40,000

ROYAL STANDARD KERSEY OVERCOATS.

LAP SEAMS, VELVET POCKETS. RAW EDGES OR VELVET PIPING, THE RICHEST and HANDSOMEST GARMENT IN THE WORLD. Tailors charge from \$45 to \$60.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

OF THIS MAGNIFICENT STOCK AT

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

During this great sale we shall sell every day betweenthe hours of 12 and 5 o'clock 1,000 BOYS' Winter Suits and Overcoats, made from strictly all-wool goods, elegantly trimmed,

OUR PRICE WILL BE \$2.85 AND \$3.90.

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST STORE IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE

& Liverpool Cloth

86 AND 88 BOWERY, CORNER HESTER ST., BETWEEN CANAL AND GRAND STS.

OPEN THIS MONTH TILL 9 P. M.

OURISTMAS, IROS During the Present Month Our

Store Will be Open

EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

An invitation is extended to inspect our large and fine stock of Diamonds and other precious stones, Jewelry, Watches, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Wares, Clocks and Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver-mounted Canes and Umbrellas, Inlaid Mosaic Jewel Caskets, &c., &c.

We have recently added to our stock a collection of

Oil Paintings.

by noted European Artists, and also some fine pieces of

Italian Marble Statuary. These will be sold at prices far lower than heretofore.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO. JEWELLERS,

52 West 14th St.,

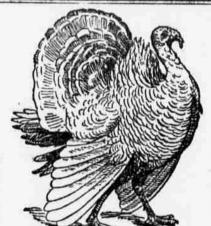
Near 6th Ave. CREAT INDUCEMENTS

IN FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO.,

The Police Captaine' Dinner. The police captains met this morning at Head-quarters to make arrangements for their annual banquet on Jan. 23. It will be given at Delmonico's, and the number of covers was limited to 250. The list of speakers is not complete, but Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choste, Col. Robert G. Ingersoil and F. A. Coudert will be some of them.

NOS. 512 AND 514 STH AVE., BETWEEN S5TH AND 36TH STS.

A Thrilling Love Story in THE WORLD evening: "His Wife's Other



Magnificent Turkeys,

CHRISTMAS DINNER

East New York,

Woodside Heights.

Lots \$150 and Upwards,

PAYABLE \$10 MONTHLY.

Free Excursions daily to Bath Beach June

tion and Woodside Heights. For Maps and particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty st., New York, or 293 Fuites st.,

rranted six years. Prices low for cash, or on instal-tion only \$10 per month. Also a large lot of fina and hand planes at great bargains and on easy terms. nor rented and exchanged. ianos rented and exchanged. WAREROOMS, 124 5TH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST. REAL ESTATE.



Extraordinary inducements during Decom-ber to all taking homes on easy terms of

\$20 MONTHLY.

CHRISTMAS LOTS \$400 AND UPWARD. Nicholas N. Wyckoff Farm, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.'s, 18th Ward, Brooklyn.

One of which will be presented on Dec. 24 LOTS \$650 AND UPWARD. Wyckoff-Kingsland Farm,

Greenpoint.

Titles Guaranteed by

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Maps and particulars of JERE. JOHNSON,
Jr., 60 Liberts at., New York, or 898 Fulton at., Brooklyn. BATH BEACH JUNCTION, PIANOS AND URGANS.

A NUMBER OF GRAND, apright and square planes of our make, slightly used, simost as good as new, and fully warranted, will be sold at a liberal reduction from regular priose; planes to rent. Wm. Knabe & Go., 117 5th aws., above 10th st. BARGAINS IN PIANOS at Lindeman & Son's ware-proma, 146 bit are, near lith et.; a large assort-ment of new and slightly used pianos of our own and other makes at very attractive prices.

THE "OPERA" PIANO, the most popular and the finest in the market, only \$10 monthly unit paids; one quarter's music lessons free: rent only \$5; send for catalogue. Peak & Son, 216 West 47th st., corner B way.

HELP WANTED-MALE. MUSICAL PRODICY WANTED—Colored or white, to impersonate Josef Hofmann in Deckstader's New Burlesque. Apply by letter and inclose photograph, PIANOS AT BARGAINS Wober, \$190; Stoddar